

Catalogue of India ink, and water color  
Pathological drawings. of - Medical Series. -

These drawings were all <sup>executed by</sup> ~~prepared~~ by  
H. Faler. Hospital Steward U.S.A from the original  
preparations. The colored drawings were <sup>copied</sup> ~~taken~~  
from the fresh pieces, the <sup>most of which were subsequently preserved in the Army</sup> ~~India ink~~ sketches  
from the <sup>specimens already prepared in spirits at the time</sup> ~~specimens in the museum Army~~  
~~medical museum~~ in the museum.

The selection <sup>and arrangement</sup> of <sup>the</sup> specimens for these drawings, and  
~~the~~ was supervised by asst Surgeon J. J. Woodward  
U.S.A by whom this catalogue was prepared.

Many  
Oct. 9. 1914. All the drawings beyond  
no have been removed,  
Lamb

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Plate I. (Water Colors) ~~Abnormal~~ Hyperemia of the ileum,  
with pigment deposit in the closed glands.

In the lower part of the piece is a slightly  
thickened <sup>Peyer's</sup> patch on the surface of  
which are several minute ulcers. There are also  
two or three pin head ulcers which appear to be  
connected with the solitary follicles. This patient  
~~was taken sick in the army~~ The specimen has  
not been preserved in the museum. It was taken  
from a ~~soldier~~ soldier who died of camp fever,  
<sup>contracted in the army of the Potomac</sup>  
(Typho-malarial fever malarial variety)

(India Ink)

Plate 2. Enlargement of the solitary and aggregated  
glands of the ileum <sup>(Army Medical Museum)</sup>; drawn from No 282 Medical  
series. Each solitary follicle is enlarged into ~~the~~ a  
<sup>with a congested neck.</sup> large little polypoid tumor, which projects from the  
The apex of many of these tumors is the seat of a  
minute ~~ulceration~~ ulcer. Three Peyer patches  
are shown in the piece, which are much thickened  
with abrupt edges, and the ~~surface~~ <sup>surface</sup> of the patches  
superficially ulcerated. This patient died of Typho-  
malarial fever in the Lincoln Hospital Washington  
D.C. The specimen was presented by Surgeon J. H. Bryant  
Nos 280, 281 and 283 Medical series are from the  
same case.



Plates 3 & 4. (Water Colors). Thickening and ulceration of Peyer's patches and of some of the solitary follicles.

Plate ~~three~~<sup>3</sup> taken from high up in the ileum shows two Peyer patches, somewhat thickened, rising from the surface of the mucous membrane with abrupt edges, but not ulcerated. The lower patch is more thickened than the upper. The tawny yellow mucous membrane is considerably infected. A few slightly ~~the~~ enlarged solitary follicles are scattered over its surface. See ~~pt~~ No 377 Medical Series. §

Plate 4, taken from just above the ileocecal valve <sup>of the large intestine</sup> shows ~~one~~ in its lower part a large Peyer patch much thickened, with abrupt edges, ~~its~~ <sup>its</sup> surface ulcerated and stained with bilious pigment. ~~There~~ are eight similar <sup>but smaller</sup> ulcers of various sizes which appear to have originated in the solitary follicles, ~~besides~~ <sup>also</sup> a number of the solitary follicles are variously enlarged but not ~~thickened~~ <sup>ulcerated</sup>. The pale cream colored mucous membrane, is <sup>highly</sup> infected in patches which occur as irregular red stains. See No 380 Medical Series. § The patient was taken sick in the army of the Potomac and died in Dwyer's hospital Washington D.C.

This case was diagnosed as typhoid pneumonia - (Enteric fever with ~~the~~ <sup>complicated</sup> pneumonia)

The specimen was presented by ~~Dr~~ A. W. Burroughs W. Thompson M.D. (Copy Notes by Dr. Thompson) Nos 376, 378, 379, and 381 Medical Series are from the same patient.



Plates 5 & 6. Thickening and ulceration of Peyer's patches and some of the solitary follicles of the ileum (~~camp fever~~). <sup>see</sup> A fatal case of camp fever. Plate 5 <sup>see</sup> p 185 Medical Series. A portion of ileum ~~with~~ showing <sup>four</sup> typhoid ulcers, two evidently based on Peyer's patches, and two <sup>apparently</sup> on diseased solitary follicles. The cream colored ~~mucous membrane~~ <sup>a number of</sup> ~~scattered over~~ slightly thickened follicles are scattered over the cream colored mucous membrane which is stained with <sup>reddish</sup> ~~red~~ injected patches. Plate 6 <sup>see</sup> p 189 Medical Series. Taken from just above the ileo caecal valve of the same patient. Shows two large ulcerated Peyer's patches and five ulcers apparently originating in the solitary follicles. The mucous membrane is thickened of a livid crimson color with enlarged solitary follicles.

~~The ulcers in both these plates may be thus described as~~ <sup>The</sup> thickened patches, <sup>in both plates are</sup> of a rounded or oval form, <sup>with edges rising</sup> ~~which rise~~ abruptly from the surface of the mucous membrane. The ulcers <sup>in plate 6 are</sup> ~~is~~ excavated in the surface of the thickened <sup>patches</sup> ~~patches~~. <sup>they are</sup> ~~stained~~ <sup>with</sup> a dirty green ~~color~~ <sup>dissect</sup> by the intestinal contents.

The patient taken sick in the Army of the Potomac died in Finley hospital <sup>Washington D.C.</sup> in the summer of 1863. The specimen was presented by Asst Surgeon Bradley M.D.



# Water Colors

(Camp fever)

Plate 7. <sup>from a case of camp fever see</sup> thickened and ulcerated Peyer patches. No 177. Medical Series. ~~The ileo cecocol valve~~  
~~land upon with~~ The drawing represents the  
 region of the ileo cecocol valve. The mucous  
 membrane of the ileum is red and congested  
 except near the valve where it is grayish  
 with <sup>occasional staining of brownish pigment.</sup>  
 The patches of Peyer and several of the  
 solitary follicles are thickened and ulcerated  
 Nos 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 177  
~~Nos 172 to 177 inclusive~~ Medical Series ~~Army~~  
~~Medical Museum~~ are successive portions  
 of the ileum of this patient, who died  
 May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1863 in Judiciary Square Hospital  
 Washington D.C. of Pneumonia complicated  
 Camp fever contracted in the Army of the Potomac.

Plate 8. (Water Colors) <sup>see</sup> Typhoid Thickening of  
 the solitary and agminated glands of  
 the ileum No 190 Medical Series ~~series~~  
~~series~~ The plate ~~drawings~~ <sup>represent</sup> ~~the parts represented~~  
~~are the lower ileo cecocol valve is represented~~  
~~with a small portion of ileum attached.~~  
~~The part represented is~~ the lower <sup>portion</sup> of the ileum <sup>with</sup> the ileo cecocol  
 valve. Two Peyer patches are <sup>considerably</sup> ~~greatly~~  
~~thickened~~ The enlarged patches are  
~~are nodulated~~ somewhat erect in shape  
 and their surface nodulated, <sup>the color red, with some spots of</sup> ~~the color red~~ <sup>ulceration.</sup> ~~the color red~~ <sup>follicles</sup>  
 Many of the solitary follicles are much  
 enlarged; some of them ulcerated. The  
 mucous membrane is cream colored in the  
 upper portion of the piece, purplish towards the



ileo-caecal valve.

The patient died of ~~Camp~~ fever in the Mount Pleasant General Hospital Wash D.C. in the summer of 1863 of Camp fever contracted in the army of the Potomac. The specimen was presented by Acty, Asst Surgeon Elliot Curves.

Plate 9, <sup>(India ink)</sup> ~~Thickening~~ <sup>Enlargement</sup> of the agminated and solitary glands of the ileum <sup>from case of</sup> ~~Chick~~ <sup>Chick</sup> ~~homing fever~~ <sup>Plate 9 from No 229, Plate 10 from No 231</sup> ~~Medical Series.~~ <sup>229, 230 and 231</sup> ~~No 228 to 231~~ <sup>of the Medical series</sup> are successive portions of the ileum of this patient who died in the West Philadelphia Hospital Aug 18<sup>th</sup> 1862 of ~~Camp~~ fever contracted <sup>in the army of the Potomac</sup> on the Peninsula ~~with~~ The specimen was presented by Dr J. Leidy. ~~(Presented by Leidy)~~

Plate 11. ~~Superficial~~ <sup>Water bolus</sup> Ulceration of the ileum with pigment in the closed glands. <sup>from case of</sup> ~~Camp fever~~ <sup>See</sup> ~~No 196. Medical Series.~~ A piece of the lower portion of the ileum presenting a number of ~~superficial~~ ~~ulcer~~ small oval ulcers which ~~have~~ appear to have originated in the solitary follicles. ~~The patches of pigment are~~ One Peyer's patch is shown in the lower part of the piece which is not thickened but is the seat of pigment deposits. The mucous membrane is delicately infected and reddened in patches. The patient died of Camp fever in Douglass hospital



Washington D.C. in the fall of 1863. The specimen was presented by Asst Surg W. Thompson U.S.A.  
Plate 12. <sup>(water efflors)</sup> Ulceration of the ileum (Camp fever)  
 A view of the lower portion of the ileum, with a number of ulcers originating in the patches of Peyer and in the solitary follicles. The mucous membrane presents irregular reddish patches alternating with greenish grey and reddish tints. The specimen was not preserved in the museum.

Plate 13. <sup>Water Colors.</sup> Perforating ulcer of the ileum <sup>From a case of</sup> (Camp fever).  
 see No 147. Medical Series.)

Fig 1. A piece of ileum taken about eighteen inches from the ileocecal valve, presents several ulcerations one of which has perforated. The mucous membrane is of a vivid reddish brown color and lies in close transverse folds.

Fig 2 the peritoneal surface of the same piece the intensely infected peritoneum is largely <sup>in patches</sup> coated with pseudomembraneous lymph. The patient had been wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, went home on furlough and while there was taken sick he returned to hospital in a feeble condition and died March 25<sup>th</sup> 1863 of Peritonitis consequent upon the intestinal perforation. The specimen was presented by Medical Cadet A. Thorp. Columbian College hospital. Washington D.C. (~~See Catalogue of Museum for~~  
 detailed history.)



Plate 14. Two perforating ulcers of the ileum. A sketch made from two small pieces presented by Surgeon D. W. Bliss Army Square Hospital Washington D.C. Aug. 1863. The patient was taken sick with camp fever in the Army of the Potomac, and died immediately after his admission to hospital. The specimen was not preserved in the Museum.

Plate 15. ~~Water Colors.~~ Gangrene of the feet Camp fever. ~~See history attached to Nos 79 & 80 Army Medical Museum Medical series~~

The patient was received at Douglass hospital Washington D.C. from the Army of the Potomac <sup>in a moribund condition</sup> and died ~~on~~ the same day.

x The feet were ~~dead~~ ~~dead~~ gangrenous, and crepitated on pressure from the presence of putrid gases. After soaking in alcohol ~~however~~ <sup>subsequently</sup> to their reception at the museum they lost their characteristic appearance so completely that they were not preserved.

P Plate 16. ~~India Ink~~ <sup>Drawn from</sup> Ulceration of the ileum Camp fever ~~See~~ <sup>med.</sup> No 236. Medical Series. A piece of ileum ~~just above~~ <sup>showing</sup> with ileo-caecal valve. Several large and deep ulcers with abrupt edges. Nos 234, 235 & 236 Medical Series are portions of the ileum of this patient. In No 235 is a perforation. The patient died in <sup>the</sup> West Philadelphia General Hospital of Peritonitis.



consecutive upon <sup>the</sup> Perforating ulcer. The specimen was presented by Dr Leidy. (~~See Museum Catalogue for a detailed account of Dr Leidy Post mortem examination in this case.~~)

(Indig ink)

Plate 17. Luxuriant pulpy tumefaction of a Peyerian Patch. Chockahumny fever. <sup>Drawn from</sup> No 241 Medical Series ~~3~~ Dr Leidy who presented the specimen <sup>says that</sup> ~~the mucous membrane of the~~ ~~ileum was not generally inflamed being of a~~ ~~pale cream~~ in his account of the post mortem <sup>Examined that</sup> ~~that~~ this patch which was taken that next above the ileo caecal valve, "formed a blackish brown irregular eschar, about an inch and a quarter square, and the fourth of an inch thick." No 240 Medical Series is also from the same patient (~~See Museum Catalogue for a detailed account of Dr Leidy Post mortem examination in this case.~~)

Plate 18. Water colors. — Pigment deposit in the closed glands of the ileum. Diarrhoea. ~~From~~ The drawing represents the ileo caecal valve with <sup>with</sup> ~~and a small piece~~ <sup>portion</sup> of the ileum attached. The cream colored mucous membrane highly injected. The Peyer's patches present the so called "shaven beard" appearance. There was no ulceration of the intestine in this case. The patient died of diarrhoea in the Columbian College Hospital Washington, D.C. in the summer of 1863. (<sup>in the museum</sup>) The specimen was presented by ~~Dr~~ <sup>Dr</sup> Leidy. It is not preserved.



Water bolus

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Plate 19. Follicular ulcers of the colon chronic diarrhoea. A portion of the ~~transverse~~ colon with pinkish cream colored mucous membrane, in which are a large number of minute follicular ulcers. (See case of J Leonard - Douglas Walsh)

Plate 20. India ink. - Follicular ulcers of the colon, <sup>chronic diarrhoea</sup> drawn from No 218 Medical Series. The patient was received into Indismissible square hospital in a <sup>miserable</sup> ~~deplorable~~ condition and died the next day. He had been taken sick in the army of the Potomac. Presented by Surgeon C Page USA.



Plate 21. Water colors. Colon with mucous membrane much thickened reddened, and presenting ~~numerous~~ follicular ulcers. From a patient who died of Chronic Diarrhoea in the summer of 1863 the specimen was not preserved.

Plate 22 <sup>water colors. Extensive but somewhat superficial ulcers of the colon</sup> ~~Ulcerated Colon~~. Chronic diarrhoea. See No 115 Medical Series —

Describe of ulcers in Catalogue makes it too big. - A portion of colon, ~~thickened~~ The mucous membrane, thickened, of a greenish color with red erigested patches presenting several large superficial ulcerations which invade the submucous connective tissue but do not extend to the muscular coat. The bottom of the ulcers ~~present~~ is composed of fine brownish green granulations. The patient was admitted into Emory Hospital October 17<sup>th</sup> 1863 for chronic diarrhoea, he died Dec 12<sup>th</sup> 1863.

Plate 23. India Ink. Large Eroding ulcers of the colon drawn from No 224 Medical Series. The mucous membrane is much thickened and coated with pseudo-membrane besides the larger ulcers which are the conspicuous feature of the case a number of small follicular ulcers are scattered over the surface. The patient died of Chronic diarrhoea in Judiciary Square Hospital Washington Dc on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 1863. Nos 223 & 225 Medical Series <sup>are</sup> from the same patient.

(~~See Medical Catalogue for Plate~~) The specimen was presented by Dr. J. C. Page.



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Plate 24. India ink. Ulceration of the colon  
chronic diarrhoea ~~Numerous ulcers of~~  
~~the colon penetrating to the muscular coat~~  
drawn from No 136. Medical Series. The  
thickened mucous membrane presents  
numerous ~~masses of~~ <sup>oval</sup> ulcers which penetrate  
to the muscular coat. Nos 132. 133. 134. 135  
and 137 Medical Series are also from the same  
patient who died of chronic diarrhoea in  
the general hospital Vicksburg Miss. Nov 2<sup>nd</sup> 1863  
The specimen was presented by Surg G. B. French  
USV. - ~~(see cut for hist)~~

Plate 25. Water colors Pseudomembraneous inflam<sup>n</sup>  
of the Colon Chronic diarrhoea. See No 360  
Medical Series. The thickened and livid red colon  
is coated with a thick layer of yellowish green  
pseudomembrane. The patient was received  
into the Douglas general Hospital in September  
1864 from the army of the Potomac. He was in  
a moribund condition and expired shortly  
after admission. The specimen was presented by  
asst Surgeon W. Thompson USV. -

Plate 26. Water colors. ~~Slate colored colon~~ Portion  
of descending colon. of The thickened mucous membrane  
of a greenish slate colored, with occasional  
small patches of a Pseudomembrane which is  
stained of a dingy brown ~~with~~ <sup>by</sup> the intestinal  
juices. From a patient who died of chronic diarrhoea.  
The specimen was not preserved



Plate 27. Water colors. Ulceration of the ileum and colon chronic diarrhoea. Lower portion of the ileum and part of the cecum. The ileum presenting a number of <sup>oval</sup> ~~superficial~~ ulcers similar to those frequently left subsequent to typhoid fever; its cream colored mucous membrane is infected in red patches. The <sup>lower</sup> infected colon presenting several follicular ulcers. From a ~~spec~~ patient who died of <sup>what was diagnosed as</sup> chronic diarrhoea. ~~unconnected~~ Had he had enteric fever during the progress of the disorder?

Plate 28 and 29. Water colors. Cancer of the Stomach and liver.

Plate 28. represents a cauliflower <sup>like</sup> Carcinomatous tumor situated on the mucous membrane of the greater curvature of the stomach about two inches from the pyloric ~~val~~ <sup>oral</sup> orifice. See No 291 Medical Series

Plate 29. Is a section of the right lobe of the liver presenting a considerable number of whitish Carcinomatous nodules. ~~Plates~~ See No 294 Medical Series. Nos 292 & 3 Medical series are sections of the same liver.

The tumors ~~presented~~ <sup>showed</sup> in Microscopical examination to be these tumors to belong to the former varieties of hard cancer. There was a ~~well~~ <sup>tolerably</sup> well developed fibrous stroma the meshes of which were stuffed with large nucleated cells. The Patient died March 30<sup>th</sup> 1864 in Lincoln Hospital Washington D.C. The specimen was presented by as Surg J. P. McKeen ~~surgeon~~ <sup>Dr. McKeen</sup>



Plate 30, Right lung - partially collapsed  
~~and coated~~ The lower lobe coated with greenish  
 yellow pseudo membrane. ~~From a case of~~  
~~Pleurisy~~ No 342 medical series. From a case  
 of ~~Pleurisy~~ ~~Pleurisy~~ following measles.  
 The specimen was presented by Surgeon E  
 Bentley U.S.A. 3<sup>rd</sup> Division General Hospital  
 Alexandria Va.

Plate 31, <sup>water colors</sup> Left lung <sup>somewhat</sup> partially coated with  
 greenish pseudo-membrane. <sup>Part of the</sup> The lower  
 lobe was hepatized. from a case of Pleuro-  
 pneumonia consecutive upon measles.  
 The specimen was presented by Surgeon  
 E. Bentley, U.S.A. 3<sup>rd</sup> Division General Hospital  
 Alexandria Va.

Plates 32 & 33. <sup>water colors.</sup> Metastatic foci of the lungs  
 consecutive upon peritonitis of the <sup>right</sup> ~~thorax~~  
 Plate 32 is the left lung The lower lobe separated  
 as much as possible from the upper presenting  
 numerous metastatic foci on the surface of  
 both ~~lungs~~ <sup>lobes</sup>.

Plate 33 is a portion of the upper lobe of the  
 same lung <sup>showing</sup> ~~showing~~ a metastatic focus slit  
 open so as to show its relationship to a twig  
 of the pulmonary artery. <sup>which were presented by Surgeon E. Bentley</sup> The specimens <sup>U.S.A. 3<sup>rd</sup> Division General Hospital Alexandria Va.</sup> were not  
 preserved. The patient died of pyemic symptoms  
 which were confounded during life with typho malarial  
 fever. The ~~tabra~~ is in the surgical series No —



Plate 34. <sup>water colors</sup> ~~Small Pneumonic abscesses in a~~  
~~hepatized lung.~~ Section of the lower lobe of  
 the right(?) lung. Hepatized and presenting  
 a number of small sinuous abscesses. See  
 no 345 Medical Series. From a case of Pneumonia  
 consecutive ~~upon~~ to measles. Presented by  
 Surgeon E. Bentley U.S.V. 3<sup>rd</sup> Div General Hospital  
 Alexandria Va. - (see hist)

Plate 35. Water colors. Pericarditis consecutive  
 upon measles. The pericardium is slit open  
 so as to show its interior and the surface of the  
 heart both ~~of which are~~ coated with yellow  
 pseudo-membranous lymph which is heaped  
 into irregular masses. See no 347 Medical  
 Series. The specimen was presented by Surgeon  
 E. Bentley U.S.V. 3<sup>rd</sup> Div ~~U.S.A~~ Gen Hosp<sup>l</sup> Alexandria Va  
 (see hist)

Plate 36. - Water colors. Fatty kidney. See no  
 46. Medical Series. From a patient who died of  
 Diphtheria. Presented by Surgeon E. Bentley. U.S.V.  
 3<sup>rd</sup> division Gen Hospital Alexandria Va. -

Plate 37. Water colors. Favus (?) of the lower extremities  
 The patient was an old man (<sup>the milder</sup> over age) ~~who~~  
 belonging to the garrison of Fort - Washington D.C.  
 the eruption had appeared several months before <sup>the case</sup> ~~it~~  
 was <sup>presented</sup> ~~seen~~ at the Surgeon General's office and  
 had resisted the treatment employed prior to that  
 date. ~~When~~ At the time the drawing was made  
 May 1863 the disease extended over the hips loins



thighs and both legs as far as the ankles. The eruption  
 was composed of large oval pulverulent crusts  
 of a faint mouse like odor, which proved on  
 microscopic examination to be composed of  
 the spores and mycelium and spores of the  
 Achorion Schoenleinii. <sup>See microscopic drawing, no. -</sup> the disease appeared to  
 originate as pustule-like enlargements of the  
 hair follicles, which <sup>however</sup> ~~appeared~~ even at an  
 early period were filled, <sup>not with pus but</sup> with the pulverulent substance  
 above described. The central part of the growing  
 crust being more friable than the edges the  
 scabs soon became umbilicated or honey-combed  
 but in the larger scabs which were formed by  
 the coalescence of several small ones this  
 character was lost and the scab appeared  
<sup>simply</sup> as an irregular mass. The scabs at all stages  
 were surrounded by slight redness but no thickening  
 of the skin. The hairs of the parts involved sometimes  
 fell out, sometimes remained entangled in the  
 scabs but did not become brittle from the fungus  
 invading the texture of the hair as is the case with  
 in favus of the head. Treated with iodine dissolved  
 in glycerine as a local application this patient  
 soon improved rapidly and the scabs everywhere  
 fell off but the disposition to the reproduction of  
 the original pustule like foci remained continued  
 to give trouble, and to necessitate constant  
~~repeated~~ local treatment up to the time of his  
 discharge from the service several months subsequently